

National Republican

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W. J. MURTAGH, Editor and Proprietor.

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COLORED MEN IN THE JURY-BOX.

In our court report of yesterday, published in another column, will be found the charge of Judge Fisher to the grand jury, among whom for the first time in the history of the District, are numbered colored citizens—slaves at last in the fullest meaning of the term. It will be read with interest by every friend of humanity.

The recognition of colored men as jurors affords the last vestige of the slave oligarchy that once covered this District. It is the crowning event of that glorious emancipation which began at the capital and radiated throughout the length and breadth of the nation.

Just discrimination is blotted out forever, as far as the rights of the colored man are concerned, in our midst. He is free, not only in the sense of individual liberty, but his manhood is recognized in the halls of justice. The elective franchise has conferred upon him the right to vote for lawmakers. Before it was done, the colored man was held responsible for acts as though his voice had given sanction to the laws enacted for the good of the community in which he lived. The statute-book had no clause for him that was not equally applicable to the most intelligent citizen. One by one the distinguishing lines have been erased, and now he is deemed worthy to participate in all the privileges of an American freeman.

As Justice, it will be asked, can we expect the white and colored men to choose to determine the cause of those arraigned in our courts to agree? I can say any one subject to be chosen as not fully qualified as a class, who have heretofore sat in our juries! It is the gift of good judgment possessed by only a few, and that number confined to the Anglo-Saxons. Whatever may be the opinion of those opposed to the elevation of the colored race, justice demands that, under a republican form of government, no class of men shall presume to dictate who are competitors and who are not to exercise a right which the law alone can confer, or to discharge a duty the sanctity of which, by the oath administered, is recognized in judgments between the creature and his Creator.

We are certain the majority of the law will be vindicated quite as well by conscientious men, whether black or white, when chosen from among the people, as it has been to times past by those who made it a business to act as professional jurors, and who were ready upon every occasion to try and determine the case according to the law and evidence.

Peace is the glory of justice, and while colored men are forever declared free and equal, let us all unite in according to our neighbor the same privileges we demand for ourselves.

Personal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver the address at the commencement of the Rowland Female Institute in New Jersey.

The touching editorial tribute to Mr. Raymond in the Times of Saturday, entitled "Our Departed Chief," was written by Mr. John Swinton.

Gen. James Watson Welsh, U. S. Minister to Brazil, is at Williams.

Secretary Cox will return to the city on Saturday next.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, our new Minister to Spain, arrived here this morning.

Major Bowen has not yet left Boston, but expects to leave in time to arrive here on Thursday.

Hon. J. W. Douglas, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected to return here today.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Vice President Colfax by Hillsdale College, Michigan, at its late commencement.

It is stated that Baron Stoessel, late Russian Minister to the United States, has been put upon the retired list by his Government, with a decoration and a pension. He and his family will live henceforth in Europe.

The COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE has determined to appoint a commission to examine the various devices for securing masts-tubs, meters, &c., in distilleries, the number offered for inspection being over one hundred. The object, as has been stated in the REPUBLICAN, is to protect the revenue against fraud on the part of distillers.

A representative of the Western Bank Note Company had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday, to present the claim of the company for a share of the work of preparing stamped bank checks, &c., particularly what would be used by the Revenue Department for the northwestern States. Commissioner Delano is favorably disposed to divide the work among the competent companies. The printing of the new series of tobacco stamps will give some companies a large job. The commissioners appointed to examine the devices for protecting the revenue, will undoubtedly be requested to examine the claim of the Western Bank Note Company.

PAINTS.—For the week ending June 21st there were 205 applications for patents, 67 cavates filed, and 240 patent orders to issue on the 26th instant. These claims are distributed among the states as follows: New York, 85; Pennsylvania, 51; Massachusetts, 29; Illinois, 26; Ohio, 22; Connecticut, 17; New Jersey, 12; Indiana, 11; California, 10; Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, each 6; Rhode Island and Michigan, 5; Missouri, 1; Kentucky, Oregon, Louisiana, and England, 3; Maryland, District of Columbia, and Nevada, 2; and 1 each to New Hampshire, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, Canada, and the United States Army. This last is for a spade bayonet invented by a soldier in the army who no doubt has in mind the old maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war."

Thomas A. Mitchell, of Washington, secured a patent for a device for converting molasses, and Charles H. Scott for an animal trap. Ten velocipedes were patented, which is something over the usual weekly number.

The latest in armament.—While many of the Episcopalians in England and Ireland are making some pretty formidable demonstrations, both verbally and by petition, against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church bill, their protests against the bill are very effective. The Bishop of Limerick, and the Bishop of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. His opposition to the bishops in the House of Lords is not to oppose the measure by speech and vote, but let it take its course. The Archdiocese, even though it may be true that it is useless to contend against the forces of British public opinion upon this question, and the attitude which he has taken for himself and which he counsels for his friends probably foretellss the final result of the whole controversy.

The Italian official newspaper says that Digby's bill, which has been introduced, has been abandoned, as before reported. It will be slightly modified and again presented to the Chamber. The Government is determined to abolish a forced currency.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Gen. Walker, the deputy special commissioner of the revenue, has just sent to press Monthly Report No. 25 of the bureau of statistics, from which we compile the following summary of our trade for the months of January, February and March, 1862, and January, February and March, 1860, and for the nine months which ended March 31, 1860, compared with the nine months which ended March 31, 1860:

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. **RE-EXPORTS.** **NET TRADE.**

Jan. 31, 1860.	\$20,112,634	244,132	\$20,112,634
Feb. 28, 1860.	122,300	122	122,178
Mar. 31, 1860.	115,000	115	115,000
Jan. 31, 1862.	100,000	100	100,000
Feb. 28, 1862.	100,000	100	100,000
Mar. 31, 1862.	100,000	100	100,000
TEN MONTHS.	283,500	294,210	10,710

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Imports, Exports, Re-exports.

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